

# Germans Balk at Peace Terms, May Wire Refusal; 600,000 Allied Troops With New Guns Await Reply; Knox Opens Senate Fight for Peace Before League

## U. S. Secret Service Maps Reds in N. Y.

## Senate Committee Is Told How Intelligence Section Kept Tab on Activities of Bolshevik Groups

## Plot to Fill Army With Spies Foiled

## Gen. Churchill Reveals That Germans Tried to Place Men in Regiments

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Hearings before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to-day bearing on the army appropriation bill brought out disclosures regarding the Army Intelligence Service and the disposition of surplus army supplies, with the following high spots:

During the war the Intelligence Service was the only government agency that studied radical and revolutionary movements in the United States as a whole. The Department of Justice merely dealt with individual cases. A feature of the Intelligence Service work was the making of a "Bolshevik map" of greater New York, showing where the Bolshevik and allied groups congregated and held their meetings. A great mass of data was collected regarding all the "radicals."

German Spy Plot Foiled  
The Germans planned to have a spy with every American division, brigade and regiment. Owing to the work of the Intelligence Service they did not get very far with their system, but a number of officers and enlisted men representing it were apprehended and tried by court martial.

The Germans even now are persistently trying to break down the morale of the American army in Germany.  
The Intelligence Service consisted of two officers and two men at the outbreak of the war. Consequently, the United States entered the war "blind." It had not even made use of information that American attaches with the European armies had gathered since 1914, vast quantities of valuable reports being allowed to lie practically unopened, including one which gave the complete outline of the French system of liaison between infantry and artillery, the result being that General Pershing landed in France without any knowledge of this important feature of warfare.

Today the United States is informed "up to the minute" on every military activity in the world.

Eleven Wars Now Going On  
In 1914 our army knew nothing about Mexico. Now it has comprehensive information. There are eleven armed combats now going on in the world concerning which it is completely informed, including all the Russian conflicts. Handbooks are kept constantly corrected for immediate printing, covering full information as to every "sensitive spot" in the world.

Entire surplus of canned vegetables accumulated by the army was withheld from the market in order not to depress it. C. W. Hare, director of sales, vetoed this arrangement, and the surplus is now being sold. Millions of pounds of TNT were dumped into the ocean to get rid of it, including a large quantity belonging to France, which now demands reimbursement.

Herbert Hoover, in administering to the wants of foodless Europe, has bought large quantities of canned meats from the Italian surplus in the United States at the same time that Mr. Hare has been searching the earth for a market for the American surplus.

The foregoing facts were placed before the Military Affairs Committee.

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## Old Russia Defaults on \$50,000,000 Debt Here

THE Imperial Russian government \$50,000,000 external 6 1/2 per cent three-year loan, falling due in this market to-day, is not being paid for lack of funds. Holders of the bonds were officially notified late yesterday that the issue would not be paid on maturity in a letter signed by J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank of New York, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., representing the banking group that originally floated the loan. Arrangements have been begun to form a protective committee to be in a position to take any steps necessary to conserve the interests of the bondholders.

## Clubs Selling Liquor Stocks To Members

## Will Provide Lockers for Storage of "Wet Goods" at the Owners' Risk; Orders Swamp Dealers

The clubs of the city are ready to see that no member thirsts unnecessarily after July 1. Most of them are offering their liquor stocks for sale and many have offered to provide locker room for wet goods to be stored at owners' risk.

At the Republican Club, 30 West Fortieth Street, it was said yesterday that many members already had applied for their quota, availing themselves of the privilege of having it temporarily stored at the club.

The Crescent Club, in Brooklyn, in addition to offering the club stock to members, has sent out the following notice: "The club has excellent storage facilities, and will be pleased to store at the members' risk any liquor purchased from the club's stock. Individual lockers will be installed to hold four quart bottles, and will be charged for at the rate of \$5 per annum, unless forbidden earlier by law."

"Lockers cannot be rented jointly, sublet or transferred, and will not be accessible until prohibition has become effective, nor to any one except the owning member. Until further notice, only such liquor as is offered by the club for this purpose will be accepted for storage, and no deliveries from storage will be made prior to the time prohibition is effected."

Many Providing Lockers  
Other clubs in New York which are offering liquors for sale to members to store up for the drought include the Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Harvard, New York Yacht Club, University, Columbia, Friars, Lambs, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, and many others. Many clubs are planning a final celebration over the last Saturday in the month, and whatever liquor remains unconsumed after John Barleycorn's "wake" will be disposed of under the hammer to members at that time.

Big wholesale houses are auctioning their stock. Recent reports sales of \$250,000 in three days.

In addition to auction sales, the general public is patronizing many of the large retail liquor stores, which for the last week have published large "warning" advertisements of only a "few days left" in which to obtain a supply. The manager of a chain of grocery stores doing a large business in retail wines and liquors said it was only recently that the public at large realized the seriousness of the situation.

Last Hour Rush Is On  
"For the last week our sales have doubled, and in some instances trebled," he said. "Owing to the fact that many of our customers have left town for the summer, we have been deluged with mail orders and have had to take on additional clerks to cope with the rush. A single customer to-day bought more than \$20,000 worth of champagnes and liquors, while orders averaging between \$5,000 and \$10,000 are a daily occurrence."

## Mexico Seems To Be the First Country to Get Back to a Pre-War Basis



## R-34 to Leave London for N. Y. Next Friday

## British Dirigible Is Scheduled to Drift Over the City Sunday and Anchor at Mineola in Evening

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The British rigid dirigible R-34 will fly from England for New York next Friday, it was officially announced to-day. The huge aircraft is expected to arrive over New York City on Sunday and proceed to an anchorage at Mineola Sunday evening. The announcement was made by Brigadier General L. E. O. Charlton, British air attaché here.

Roosevelt Field at Mineola, Long Island, has been selected as the landing place for the R-34. Fifty mechanics were set to work yesterday placing ten concrete blocks, each weighing twenty tons, which will be used as anchorages for the huge machine. These mechanics were from the naval air station at Rockaway Beach. They will be assisted by 250 others, who are expected to arrive to-day. The whole work is under supervision of Major Hugh Fuller, of the British Royal Air Force.

Special plans are being made there for the reception of the big dirigible's crew. A joint board of two admirals and a captain from the navy and two generals and one colonel from the army has been appointed for this purpose. Vice-Admiral Albert Gleaves heads the navy's representatives and Major General Charles T. Menoher heads those of the army.

## Germany to Get Ships If They Sign Treaty

PARIS, June 17.—Among the concessions contemplated for Germany in case she signs the peace treaty, it was learned to-day, is the use of 30 per cent of her merchant ships for two years. Other such concessions would be permission for her to dispose of her gold reserve and to purchase the minette ores necessary for smelting her own iron ores.

## Young Croker Uses Fists to Settle Suit

## Son of Ex-Tammany Man and Former Employee Fight to Decide Rights

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE  
GREENWICH, Conn., June 17.—Richard Croker, jr., son of the former chief of Tammany, and Patrick Foy, until lately Mr. Croker's gardener, who has been suing him for alleged back pay, abandoned all legal subtleties in East Port Chester last night and settled matters by the ancient trial by battle.

The scene of the encounter was a vacant lot in East Port Chester; the only witness, an attorney who has been attempting to settle the judgment recently awarded Foy, and the wife of either Mr. Croker or Mr. Foy. The identity of the woman has not been definitely established, for battered Mr. Croker and the almost equally bruised Mr. Foy can talk intelligibly with difficulty to-day and refuse to talk at all on one subject.

## Red Fortress Of Kronstadt Is in Flames

## Seven Bolshevik Warships Hoist White Flag and Will Yield to British in the Gulf of Finland

LONDON, June 17.—The North Russian General Staff directing operations against Petrograd reports the fortress of Kronstadt, on the Gulf of Kronstadt, northwest of Petrograd, to be on fire, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to "The Daily Mail," which was filed Sunday. Seven Bolshevik warships have hoisted the white flag, the dispatch states, and will surrender to the British squadron operating in the Gulf of Finland. Several forts near the fortress of Kronstadt have also raised the white flag, it is said.

The capture of the fort of Krasnaya-gorka, across the bay from Kronstadt, the occupation of which by White Guards was announced from Stockholm yesterday, will, it is said, enable the North Russian force to strengthen its thrust against Petrograd and advance quickly on a wide front. Bolshevik garrisons near Krasnaya-gorka went over to the White Guards yesterday. The North Russian force has taken during the present campaign 22,000 prisoners and 87 cannon.

The important Donetz coal basin in southern Russia has been cleared of the Bolsheviks by the forces of General Denikin, which continue to push their offensive successfully, according to advices received here by way of Paris. The Bolsheviks no longer will be able to get their coal supply from the Donetz region.

## Revised Pact Declared to Retain Perils

## Senator Pleads for Time in Which to Consider Most Important Issue Since U. S. Independence

## Monroe Doctrine Wiped Out, He Says

## Treaty Is Said to Permit Europe to Settle Negro Question for Americans

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Formal debate opened to-day on the Knox resolution to serve notice on the peace conference that the Senate will take its time to consider the league of nations and desires the covenant to be divorced from the treaty of peace with Germany.

Senator Knox, former Secretary of State, opened the debate with a carefully prepared address. He defied Administration Senators to take the position of denying the American people the right to consider carefully before taking a step which overturned all their historical traditions.

Debate on this resolution will go forward daily, with indications that consideration of appropriation measures by the Senate will continue at night, beginning to-morrow. Senator McCumber, the only Republican Senator who is out and out for the league, will speak to-morrow, and Senator Thomas, of Colorado, one of the Democrats who is not enthusiastic about the league, will follow the next day.

Vote Is Not Expected Before Pact Is Signed

Anti-league Senators declared to-night they scarcely expected the Democrats to permit a test vote on the Knox resolution before the signing of the peace treaty. They can prevent it by parliamentary tactics.

The outcome, however, is uncertain. Many extreme predictions are made, some going so far as to say that if the peace conference ignores the Knox resolution the whole treaty will be rejected.

Senator Knox in his speech insisted that the resolution itself was neither pro nor anti-league, being "colorless" as to issue.

Nearly every Republican Senator was in the chamber during the entire address, which took several hours to deliver. A liberal sprinkling of Democrats also appeared. The public galleries were packed, even the diplomatic gallery, for the first time in months, being occupied. Only the President's row was entirely vacant.

Senator Knox asked that he be accorded the "usual courtesy," which was taken by most Senators to mean that he did not desire interruption. While he was discussing "regional understandings," in connection with the Monroe Doctrine, Senator Medill McCormick inquired:

"Do the international engagements and regional understandings to which reference is made in Article 21 include the British-Japanese treaty for the preservation of their respective territories in the Far East?"

"Certainly," responded Senator Knox. "That was the primary purpose of the language."

Resolution Declared No Blow at League

Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Knox said, in part: "The resolution does not call for a vote for or against the league of nations; it does not call for even an expression of an opinion either for or against the league. On these points this resolution is wholly colorless."

"This resolution asks merely and solely that the treaty embodying the league shall be in words so framed that the Senate may advise and consent."

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## Striking Sentences From Senator Knox's Speech

"A vote to deny the right of the Senate to have time to consider this question (membership in the league of nations) is a vote to deny the right of the people to consider the greatest problem put before them since it was determined that this Union was one and inseparable."  
"Our President has declared the Irish question—the political dynamite of the whole Anglo-Saxon race—might properly be the subject of consideration by the league. By a parity of reasoning it may well be contended that the negro question of the United States might receive a like consideration."  
"I ask for time merely to consider whether under the covenant as drawn the power to put us at war will be placed in a body outside our own government, whether such lodging of this sovereign power is desirable."  
"The league provision completely wipes out the Monroe Doctrine as it has been accepted and enforced for 100 years."

## Senate's Fight Against Wilson Stirs England

## British Alarmed at Prospect of Continued Unstable Conditions if Hostility Delays Signing Treaty

By Arthur S. Draper  
New York Tribune European Bureau  
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LONDON, June 17.—Washington divides honors with Paris as the place of news interest for Britons these days. Every scrap of news about the Senate's attitude toward the peace treaty and the league of nations and every reference to Ireland are read with even greater interest than the reports from Paris, where the fate of the world is being decided.

The British have passed through several mental stages since the Senate adopted the resolution of sympathy for Ireland. At first there was a feeling of indifference and incredulity, then came a wave of resentment rising almost to fury following publication of the report of the Irish-American delegation, and now the people are amazed at what they believe the ignorance of the leaders as a consequence of the continuation of their policy.

Called "Downright Falsehood"  
"The Daily Telegraph," temperate in all comments, voices the sentiment of the middle class of England and describes the Irish report thus:

"It is a mass of malevolent misrepresentation and downright falsehood to which we cannot remember any parallel."  
"The Spectator" says:

"It would be a tragic farce if Britain were caught up in an American party machine, and yet it is only too easy to understand how there is risk of such a thing happening on our part."

"The Saturday Review" says: "Our politicians and our press prate loudly about the everlasting irrefragable friendship between the United States and Britain. Yet how easily might a serious quarrel arise over the subject of Ireland! The fact that the profession of sympathy with the Sinn Féin is purely political increases the danger, for we know what politicians will say and do to win an election."

These are the comments of temperate publications. There are others which describe the American action as "impudent and insulting," adding a lot of other adjectives.

"The Daily Express" says: "The action of the Foreign Relations Committee threatens the league with disaster, and in destroying the league it menaces also the entire peace fabric."

President Wilson Blamed  
The paper blames President Wilson for the present situation, but adds: "The worst of it is that the whole of Europe may have to suffer for the vanity of one man."

The Tribune's suggestion of the possibility of admitting Germany into the league finds support in Lord Robert Cecil, whose Albert Hall speech marked the opening of a campaign to popularize the league in England. It was a sober, earnest, critical audience which heard one of the chief builders of the league, of which "The Times" says: "The greatness of that work stands undeniable."

Whatever their political faith, however, and however skeptical and antagonistic they may be toward the ideal of the league of nations, the British regard with alarm the prospect of the continuation of unstable conditions, and though some would like to divorce the league from the treaty, they prefer union to the alternative of further political confusion. The Knox resolution served to frighten many into supporting the league.

## Hun Cabinet Split, 7 to 7, On Refusal

## Bitterness and Pessimism Mark Attitude of Officials When Details of Reply Reach Weimar

## Foch Prepares A Swift Blow

## Artillery of Unprecedented Range and Effectiveness Ready at the Rhine

The opinion prevails in Berlin that it is impossible to sign the peace treaty and that it is probable a refusal to accept the Allied terms will be telegraphed to Paris for presentation to the peace conference.

The German Cabinet, sitting at Weimar to consider the treaty, is said to be evenly divided for and against signing, seven being willing to sign and seven declaring they will not.  
In reporting the general nature of the terms by telephone from Paris to Weimar the German delegation bitterly denounced the revised treaty as cruel and "insulting."  
In anticipation of a possible refusal of the Germans to sign the treaty, Marshal Foch, the Allied generalissimo, has armies totalling 600,000 men ready to begin an invasion of Germany from the Rhine bridgeheads.  
The Allied armies which are ready to march are equipped with artillery of unprecedented range and effectiveness, and provided with all the other accessories necessary to overwhelm the enemy.

## Berlin Forecasts Negative Reply

## Text of Revised Treaty Causes Dismay, but Terms Will Be Discussed

BERLIN, June 17 (By The Associated Press).—The impression of those who were engaged throughout the night in translating the reply of the Allied and associated powers is that it will be utterly impossible to sign and that it is probable a negative reply will be wired to Paris for submission to M. Clemenceau.

It is also considered possible that Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, will not return to Versailles on account of the demonstration there against the delegates, resulting in injury to Minister Giesberts, Frau Dolbush, Attaché Meyers and others, all of whom were hit with stones. Herr Meyer's eye was injured by glass.

The changes in the peace terms, as indicated by the red interlinings in the text of the old treaty, are so slight as to cause universal dismay among those who have had the opportunity of examining the document.

The financial modifications are considered unimportant and objectionable. The terms governing Germany's admission to the league of nations are declared to be unsatisfactory.

Government circles state that they cannot conceive any government willing to sign such terms, though it is admitted that the treaty will be fully discussed, because it is realized that serious effects, with the spread of Bolshevism in Germany, would be entailed in refusal to sign.

The Entente's answer, also, is considered nothing less than an ultimatum.

## Weimar Aroused By Allies' Reply

## Sharp Resentment Stirred Also by Report Envoys Were Stoned by Mob

LONDON, June 17.—Seven members of the German Cabinet favor signing the amended peace terms, while the other seven are opposed to signing, a Reuters dispatch from Berlin says.

WEIMAR, June 17 (By The Associated Press).—The new Allied terms reached here late last night, and the